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Fifty-first session

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 5 February 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding the deterioration of the situation in Tajikistan (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Maintenance of international security".

(Signed) Askar AITMATOV
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

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Annex

Statement issued on 2 February 1996 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan

As a result of renewed hostilities in recent days, there has been a serious deterioration in the situation in Tajikistan.

In this regard, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic expresses its profound concern at the complication of the situation in a neighbouring State, which could lead to a further escalation of the armed confrontation.

Kyrgyzstan has invariably advocated and continues to advocate the achievement of national harmony in Tajikistan. In view of the need to ensure lasting peace and stability both in Tajikistan and in the Central Asian region as a whole, our Republic is participating directly in the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Tajikistan.

An indispensable condition for the continuation of political dialogue is the steadfast observance by the conflicting sides of previous cease-fire agreements.

The Kyrgyz Republic is convinced that the only way to establish peace in Tajikistan is to promote negotiations between the parties, which should jointly seek compromise solutions in the interest of national reconciliation.

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THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Letter dated 9 February 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 8 February 1996 addressed to you by the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under the item entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East".

(Signed) Ali Sunni MUNTASSER
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 8 February 1996 from the Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

On 14 January 1996, Binyamin Netanyahu, leader of the Israeli Likud party, told Israel Radio that the Likud would not relinquish Israel's nuclear capabilities even if there were to be peace between Israel and Syria, Iraq, Iran and Libya. He added that in the event Syria, Iraq, Iran and Libya were prepared to sign a peace treaty with Israel in exchange for Israel's renunciation of its non-conventional, nuclear, chemical and bacteriological capabilities he would refuse to sign such a treaty.

Furthermore, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres stated on 6 February 1996 that Israel would never agree to renounce its nuclear option. He stressed this intention during his recent visit to London, where he stated that Iran, Iraq and Libya constituted a threat to the security of his country and that Israel would therefore never think of re-evaluating its strategic weapons.

These statements confirm in a manner that leaves no room for doubt that the Israelis possess nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons and that they are thus alone in the Middle East region in possessing weapons of mass destruction.

We regard the Israeli accusations levelled at the Jamahiriya as absurd and deserving of ridicule. How can my country be a source of danger and a threat to a State that possesses nuclear weapons?

These Israeli statements have the gravest implications, for they confirm the intransigent Israeli position with respect to the question of ridding the Middle East region of weapons of mass destruction, and particularly nuclear weapons. They clearly show that the Israelis are persisting in their defiance of the will of the international community and of repeated United Nations resolutions calling for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East, most recently General Assembly resolution 50/73, entitled "The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East", in which the Assembly "Calls upon Israel and all other States of the region that are not yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to accede to the Treaty at the earliest date".

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya views these statements as a clear indication of the desire of the Israelis to exercise hegemony over the region through their possession of devastating nuclear weapons and of their persistence in disregarding all international resolutions calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

We should here like to mention the unwarranted attitude of hostility adopted by the United States towards the Jamahiriya and the repeated accusations of terrorism that it makes against my country while making no effort whatever to

persuade the Israelis to renounce their nuclear schemes and place their nuclear facilities under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The peace-loving people of my country would like to call your attention to the gravity of these statements and to the adverse impact they may have on security and peace in the Middle East region and in the world.

(Signed) Omar Mustafa MUNTASSER
Secretary of the General People's
Committee for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

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Security Council

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 13 February 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning repeated Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa, I have the honour to notify you of a series of such attacks that took place in the second half of January 1996.

17 January 1996

Bra'shit and Shaqra and the environs of Tibnin, Haddatha and Ayta al-Jabal came under Israeli artillery bombardment. Two Lebanese, Sulayman Muhammad Jaghbir and Ali Yasin Muhammad Shihab, were injured.

18 January 1996

For security reasons, Israeli forces and Lahad's forces prevented anyone from Dibbin, in the Marj Uyun district, from leaving the area of the border strip.

20 January 1996

The Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and the environs of Ayn Bu Siwar, Jarju' and Arabsalim came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

21 January 1996

At 0600 hours the environs of Kafr Tibnin, Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, Zawtar al-Gharbiyah, Arnun and Yuhmur came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1130 hours the environs of Bra'shit, Shaqra, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha, Tibnin and Safad al-Battikh came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

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23 January 1996

The environs of Shaqra came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

25 January 1996

At 0430 hours the environs of Kafra, Yatar, Haddatha and Ayta al-Jabal came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 0945 hours the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and the environs of Arabsalim, Jarju' and Ayn Bu Siwar came under Israeli artillery bombardment. There were no reports of casualties.

At 1000 hours the hills of Mashgharah and Ayn al-Tinah came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

At 1125 hours Israeli warplanes flew over Nabatiyah.

At 1230 hours the bombardment of the Mlita hills, Jabal Safi and the environs of Arabsalim and Ayn Bu Siwar was renewed, and Israeli warplanes made low-altitude overflights.

At 1530 hours the environs of Kafr Rumman, Kafr Tibnit, Nabatiyah al-Fawqa, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

27 January 1996

Israeli warplanes carried out low-level overflights in the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

28 January 1996

The environs of Kafr Tibnin, Kafr Rumman, Mazra'at al-Hamra' and Nabatiyah al-Fawqa and its abandoned Lebanese Army barracks came under Israeli artillery bombardment and sniper fire from the Israeli positions. Serious damage was caused to the homes of Jamal Mustafa Ghandur, Fu'ad Mustafa Ghandur and Ali Musa Ghandur.

30 January 1996

At 0900 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Iqlim al-Tuffah area.

At 1245 hours Israeli warplanes carried out two successive attacks on the Jabal Safi and Mlita hills.

At 1400 hours Israeli warplanes attacked the Iqlim al-Tuffah heights, the Mlita hills and Jabal Safi, and Israeli forces bombarded the environs of Muhtaqarah and Jun in the Shuf district.

At 1830 hours the environs of Bra'shit, Haddatha, Ayta al-Jabal, Kafra and Yatar came under Israeli artillery bombardment.

31 January 1996

Israeli warplanes overflew villages in the Tyre area at medium altitudes. Israeli helicopters strafed the wadis between Tibnin, Ayta al-Jabal, Haddatha and Bayt Yahun using heavy machine-guns.

The Lebanese Government strongly condemns these repeated Israeli attacks, which have caused enormous damage to property. It further condemns in the strongest terms the arbitrary practices against civilians. Like previous attacks, this new series constitutes blatant aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and represents another flagrant violation of international law and basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Permanent Representative